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| 09/583,337 | 05/31/2000 | Ilan Shamir | 40116.198901 | 2396 |

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| EXAMINER |
|---|
| NGUYEN, QUANG N |

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2141 | |

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2004

*15*

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| Application No. | Applicant(s) |
|---|---|
| 09/583,337 | SHAMIR ET AL. |
| Examiner | Art Unit |
| Quang N. Nguyen | 2141 |

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _15 July 2004_ .

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.     2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-12 and 26-37_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-12 and 26-37_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on _31 May 2000_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

       1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

       3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

## *Detail Action*

1.     This Office Action is in response to the Amendment filed on 07/15/2004.  As requested by the applicant, the previous final rejection has been withdrawn.  Claim 10 has been amended.  Claims 13-25 have been previously withdrawn without prejudice. Claims 1-12 and 26-37 are presented for examination.

## *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2.     The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.     **Claims 1-2, 6-8, 10-11 and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Choung et al. (US 6,487,195), herein after referred as Choung, in view of Burner et al. (US 6,282,545), herein after referred as Burner.**

4.     As to claim 1, Choung teaches a method and a web site server provides collaborative web page navigation feature for a group of user terminals, comprising:

associating a browser companion with each of multiple users' respective browsers (Choung, Fig. 2, C3: L11-17, C6: L53-67 and C7: L1-7);

displaying the related information to (1) the first user and (2) the other of the multiple users via their respective browsers or associated browser companions (Choung, C7: L33-42).

However, Choung does not explicitly teach the step of generating multiple categories of information related to the object accessed via a first user's browser.

In the related art, Burner teaches a method for automatically generating and displaying various metadata about a web page currently displayed/accessed by a browser *(i.e., generating multiple categories of information related to the object/web page accessed via a browser)*, wherein the metadata can include, without limitation: ratings, freshness, address, page history, stock symbols, access speed, link to an online mapping service, telephone number, a data group, financial review data and specialized meta data such as college web pages, ads or ad links that could be currently displayed on the same computer as the accessed web page (Burner, C4:L66 – C5:L9 and C11: L18-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Choung and Burner to generate multiple categories of information related to the object *(i.e., generating multiple categories of information related to the object/web page accessed via a browser)*, accessed via a first user's browser since such methods were conventionally employed in the art to generate and maintain a collection of metadata about the site/page being

viewed and related information that users might want to view next, hence, to provide a way for users to be able to navigate the vast amount of information available on the web and to find the information that addresses their specific needs.

5.      As to claim 2, Choung-Burner teaches the method of claim 1, in which the multiple categories of information comprise a category selected from the group of consisting of one or more: (a) links by which the user can access via the browser or browser companion other information with the network related to the object; (b) communities; and (c) products (Burner, C11: L18-34, L54-67, C12: L1-14 and L48-56).

6.      As to claim 6, Choung-Burner teaches the method of claim 1, in which the generating step comprises:

forwarding to a Web server a descriptor of the object or action taken *(a URL/link or a web page address clicked or entered)* by the user to access the object (Burner, C7: L14-58 and C16: L9-17); and

comparing the descriptor with a database storing (a) a plurality of different descriptors and (b) the information related to such a descriptor (C15: L50 – C16: L17).

7.      Claims 7-8, 10-11 and 26-28 are corresponding system claims of claims 1-2 and 6; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

**8.      Claims 1-13 and 26-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scherpbier et al. (US 5,944,791), herein after referred as Scherpbier, in view of Burner.**


9.      As to claim 1, Scherpbier teaches a method and system for collaborative web browser comprising:

associating a browser companion (pilot applet 22 or passenger applet 28 of Fig. 1) with each of multiple users' respective browsers (pilot browser 20 or passenger browser 26 of Fig. 1);

displaying the related information to (1) the first user and (2) the other of the multiple users via their respective browsers or associated browser companions (Scherpbier, Fig. 1, C2:L57 - C3:L18, C5: L21-54 and C6: L16-20).

However, Scherpbier does not explicitly teach the step of generating multiple categories of information related to the object accessed via a first user's browser.

In the related art, Burner teaches a method for automatically generating and displaying various metadata about a web page currently displayed/accessed by a browser *(i.e., generating multiple categories of information related to the object accessed via a browser)*, wherein the metadata can include, without limitation: ratings, freshness, address, page history, stock symbols, access speed, link to an online mapping service, telephone number, a data group, financial review data and specialized meta data such as college web pages, ads or ad links that could be currently displayed

on the same computer as the accessed web page (Burner, C4: L66 – C5: L9 and C11: L18-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Scherpbier and Burner to generate multiple categories of information related to the object *(i.e., the web page)* accessed via a first user's browser since such methods were conventionally employed in the art to generate and maintain a collection of metadata about the site/page being viewed and related information that users might want to view next, hence, to provide a way for users to be able to navigate the vast amount of information available on the web and to find the information that addresses their specific needs.

10.    As to claim 2, Scherpbier-Burner teaches the method of claim 1, in which the multiple categories of information comprise a category selected from the group of consisting of one or more: (a) links by which the user can access via the browser or browser companion other information with the network related to the object; (b) communities; and (c) products (Burner, C11: L18-34, L54-67, C12: L1-14 and L48-56).

11.    As to claims 3-5, Scherpbier-Burner teaches the method of claim 1 comprising the flight management steps *(as shown in Fig. 6 of Scherpbier)* can be instigated by an HTML request from the pilot computer 18 *(i.e., the first user)* to the control module 16 of the server to manage the collaborative browsing session to undertake the various flight management tasks such as limit number of passengers on flight *(i.e., limit number of*

*participants in the collaborative session),* eject passengers *(i.e., kick users),* promote passenger to co-pilot *(i.e., designate users as super users who have rights to perform some special functions),* etc... *(Scherpbier, Fig. 6 and C7: L21-58).* Scherpbier also teaches an applet adapted to present information pertaining to the current flight, i.e., information pertaining to the collaborative browsing session *(Scherpbier, Fig. 4 and C5: L21-30).*

12.    As to claim 6, Scherpbier-Burner teaches the method of claim 1, in which the generating step comprises:

       forwarding to a Web server a descriptor of the object or action taken *(a URL/link or a web page address clicked or entered)* by the user to access the object (Burner, C7: L14-58 and C16: L9-17); and

       comparing the descriptor with a database storing (a) a plurality of different descriptors and (b) the information related to such a descriptor (C15: L50 – C16: L17).

13.    Claims 7-9 are corresponding system claim of claims 1-3; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

14.    As to claim 10, Scherpbier-Burner teaches a system for collaborative web browser comprising:

       a computer *(pilot computer 18 or passenger computer 24 of Fig. 1),* associated with at least one of the users and having a first browser *(pilot browser 20 or passenger*

*browser 26 of Fig. 1, i.e., browser/web page display 62 of Fig. 4)* for viewing the World

Wide Web (Scherpbier, Figs. 1, 4 and corresponding text);

a second browser *(pilot applet 22 or passenger applet 28 of Fig. 1, i.e.,*

*applet/flight information display 64 of Fig. 4)*, coupled to the computer and adapted to

allow users to post information to a web page being viewed by a particular user and

communicate with a computer network comprising at least one server *(web server site*

*12)* that supports the second browser, whereby the second browser is adapted to

provide the server with tracking information concerning the object being displayed by

the first browser, i.e., information pertaining to the (flight) collaborative browsing

session (Scherpbier, C5: L21-30); and

wherein the server, upon receipt of the tracking information *(i.e., upon receipt*

*the requested URL/web page)*, generates a list of related information *(i.e., generating*

*meta data about the site/page being viewed as in Burner, C4:L66 – C5:L9)* for delivery

to the first or second browser for display to the first user and one or more users in the

group other than the first user *(via collaborative web browser as in Scherpbier, Fig. 1,*

*C2:L57 - C3:L18, C5: L21-54 and C6: L16-20)*.


15.    As to claim 11, Scherpbier-Burner teaches the system of claim 10 in which the

tracking information comprises the user's URL *(i.e., the requested URL or web page*

*address)* and the server accesses a database of URLs or indicia representing URLs in

order to draw from the database information the list (Burner, C7: L14-57 and C15:L50 –

C16:L17).

16.     As to claim 12, Scherpbier-Burner teaches the system of claim 10, in which the

second browser is adapted to allow users to post information to a Web page *(i.e.,*

*create notes on the filtered web page)* being viewed by a particular user (Scherpbier,

Fig. 6, C7: L49-52).


17.     As to claim 13, Scherpbier teaches a browser companion for use in accessing

the Web or another computer network, the browser companion comprising:

a display *(pilot display 18a or passenger display 24a)* for showing multiple

categories of information related to an object *(a Web page and its related*

*information/metadata)* accessed by a user *(pilot or passenger)* of the browser

companion (Scherpbier, Fig. 1 and corresponding text);

a first applet *(pilot applet 22 or passenger applet 28)* for interfacing with a first

server *("control computer" 12)* in order to retrieve the categories of related information

*(a Web page and its related information/metadata),* wherein the first applet provides the

first server with updates concerning the user's present location or actions (Scherpbier,

Fig. 1 and corresponding text);

a second applet *(pilot browser 20 or passenger browser 26)* for providing to a

second server *(web sites 14a and 14b)* in order to allow the user to brows the Web

collaboratively with other users (Scherpbier, Fig. 1 and corresponding text, C3: L40-67

and C4: L1-8).

18.    Claims 26-31 are corresponding system claims of method claims 1-4; therefore,

they are rejected under the same rationale.

19.    Claims 32-37 are corresponding computer readable media claims of method

claims 1-6; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

## Response to Arguments

20.    In the remarks, applicant argued in substance that

(A)    Prior Arts do not appear to teach or suggest "displaying the related information to (1) the first user and (2) the other of the multiple users via their respective browsers or associated browser companions."

As to point (A), **Choung** teaches a method and a web site server provides collaborative web page navigation feature for a group of user terminals, comprising in step 616 of Fig. 6, the browser synchronizers in the multiple terminals update their respective web browsers with the new web page location information *(or the location of the metadata information taught by Burner).* Then, in step 618, the web browsers in the multiple terminals load the new web page *(or load the metadata information)* based on the new web page location information *(i.e., displaying the related information to (1) the first user and (2) the other of the multiple users via their respective browsers or associated browser companions)* (**Choung**, C7: L12-42).

In a related art, **Scherpbier** teaches a method and system for collaborative web browser comprising: the pilot computer 18 *(the first user's browser)* transmits to the control module 16 a request for a web page, then the control module 16 prompts the applets 22, 28 to cause the browsers 20, 26 to download the requested information *(or*

*the metadata information taught by Burner)* into the respective computers 18, 24 *(i.e., displaying the related information to (1) the first user and (2) the other of the multiple users via their respective browsers or associated browser companions)* (**Scherpbier**, Fig. 1, C5: L21-54 and C6: L16-20).

Hence, Prior Arts do teach or suggest "displaying the related information to (1) the first user and (2) the other of the multiple users via their respective browsers or associated browser companions."

In response to applicant's argument that **Choung** (or **Scherpbier**) does not explicitly teach the step of "generating multiple categories of information related to the object accessed via a first user's browser", the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller,* 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

One cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. *In re Keller,* 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co., Inc.,* 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

21.     Applicant's arguments as well as request for reconsideration filed on 07/15/2004

have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.

22.     **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action.  In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action.  In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

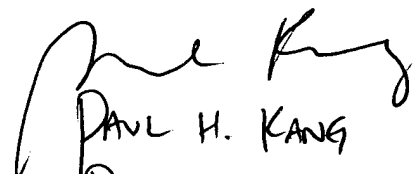than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

23.    Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quang N. Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 305-8190.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's SPE, Rupal Dharia, can be reached at (703) 305-4003.  The fax phone number for the organization is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3800/4700.

Quang N. Nguyen

PAUL H. KANG
PRIMARY EXAMINER